## CONSINENTAL IMPROVAMENT.

A Ship Canal from East to West, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! If a deep sea canal should be constructed from Albany to the St. Lawrence River opposite the mouth of the Ottawa River, at or near the village of Coteau Landing. it would undoubtedly lead to the enlargement of the Ottawa River canals,

and thus open by a water route directly north of New York a large and valuable territory rich in natural products. At no distant day a ship canal will be constructed from the head of navigation upon the Ottawa River to the Georgian Bay, and thus open to New York city, if a deep sea canal is constructed to the mouth of the Offawa from Albany, as proposed, a new and short all-water coute to Chicago and Duluth. By the construction of a deep sea canal from Albany to Oswego, or same good harbor upon Lake Ontario, and the completion as a deep sea canal of the Murray Bay or Trent Valley Canal from the village of Trenton upon the north shore of Lake Ontario to the Georgian Bay. still another all-water route would be opened from New York to Lake Superior and Michigan. The construction of a canal to correspond with these canals in capacity wound Niagara Falls upon the American side of the boundary would open a third ali-water route to the great West. These canals are demanded by the growing trade of the interior of the continent. The cost seems to be one objection to their immediate construction. The railways of the United States carried in 1891 81,210,154,523 tons of freight one mile. The annual gain in tonnage from 1880 to 1890 was equal to 2,000,000,000 tons carried one mile. It is reasonable to estimate the average railway tonnage for the decade ending with the century at 90,000,000,000 tons, moved one mile. The average rate per ton per mile in 1870 was one and ninety-nine one hundredths of one ent, while the rate in 1801 was only (01) ninoty-one one hundredths of one cent per ton per nile. Had the tonnage of 1891 been charged at the rate of 1870, it would have cost the producers and consumers of the country for railway freight charges \$1,616,082,075, whereas the ctual cost was only \$754.185,010. A saving to the country in freight charges as compared to the rate charged in 1870 of \$861,896,165 for the single year, based upon the tennage actually moved in 1801—a sum greater by \$79,237,752 than the entire expenditure of the National Government for the years 1891 and 1892, including pensions, contributions to the sinking fund, and interest upon the pul-

moved one mile for the present decade is 90,-000,000,000 tons, a reduction of one mile per ton per mile in the freight rate charged would ers saving of \$90,000;000 annually, or \$000,-000,000 for the decade. If a saving of two mills per ton per mile can be secured the savmills per ton per mile can be secured the saving for the decale would be \$1,800,000,000,
which would construct all the canals proposed.
An engineer of unquestioned ability and
practical experience places the cost of deepening the St. Lawrence canals to a fwentyone foot channel at \$175,000,000. With this
done, the Welland Canal deepened to correspond, and the canals proposed above constructed, does any one familiar with our
railway management doubt that railway
freights would be reduced at least two mills
per ton per mile upon the average?

lie debt. If the average annual tennage

railway management doubt that railway reights would be reduced at least two mills per ton per mile upon the average? It must be remembered that the railway tonnage after 1900 will, beyond question, increase as rapidly as, it not more rapidly than, in the past. The producing and consuming power of the West, per capita, is steadily and rapidly increasing, and therefore the surplus to move East and West is constantly being augmented. When the railway freight moved one mile is 100,000,000,000 tons, as it will be before the century closes, the annual saving by a reduction of two mills per ton per mile will be \$200,000,000.

The canals once constructed are there for all time as a constant and persistent force compelling seenomy and improvement in railway construction and management and a reduction in charges to the lowest possible point with a corresponding improvement in the service rendered.

It is well known that the unjust and illegiti-

duction in charges to the lowest possible point with a corresponding improvement in the service rendered.

It is well known that the unjust and illegitimate competition of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways is felt even as lar south as the Southern Pacific Italiway.

The competition from the canals proposed to be constructed and the despening of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals so as to admit of the passage of vessels drawing nineteen and one-half (19%) feet of water would surely force a reduction of at least two mills per ton per mile upon the average tonnage carried one mile, and if so, fen years' savings in railway freight charges upon the basis of the average tonnage for the present decade will construct the canals proposed, and deepen the Welland and St. Lawrence canals as suggested. Can may one estimate the saving in 1920 without being charged with being visionary? That my readers may judge for themselves as to the probable tonnage which will be moved by our railways in 1020 I add the following facts as to the past:

In 1870 35,598,651 tons of freight was moved

that was realized in 1800 over 1880, the freight mored in 1800 will not be much less than 700,000,000 tons.

It will be observed that railway freight charges are the most important of all sources of taxation to the producers and consumers of this country. Far more so than the taxation through the duties levied upon imports or by the Internal Revenue Department of the Government. The greatest difficulty to contend with in construction all the proposed cannot is the fact that their construction would diverta large and ever-increasing traffic to the ports of our chief commercial rival. Continental union would remove all obstacles in the way of an enormous annual saving to the producers and consumers of the continent and to lis rapid internal development and enormous increase in wealth.

The question is of far greater practical importance than any trifling reduction in the

Increase in wealth.

The question is of far greater practical importance than any trifling reduction in the construction and the construction of deep sea waterways from the construction of the process of the construction of the continent these canals are of vital importance. To our Canadian couring the vital importance. To our Canadian are of vital importance. To our Canadian couring the volume of vital importance. To our Canadian the deepening and improving of others as suggested, cannot be overestimated.

By the construction of the canals proposed and the deepening and improving of others as suggested, cannot be overestimated.

By the construction of a ship canal from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods in western Ontarie, and the improvement of the Winnipeg River in addition to the canals proposed above, an all-water route can be opened from tidewater at New York to Winnipeg. Manitoba, and thence through Lake Winnipeg. Manitoba, and thence through Lake Winnipeg. The Red River is navigable for 300 miles to the mouth of the Nelson liter, at Fort lock, upon Hudson Bay.

The Red River is navigable for 300 miles. The three rivers named and Lake Winnipeg. The three rivers named and Lake Winnipeg.

posed, opens up the vast wheat-producing territory between the Province of Ontario and the Rocky Mountains by an all-water route with New York city.

The distance from tidewater at New York city to the head of navigation upon the Saskatchewan River is not much less than 3,050 miles. When even one-touth of the lands declared by Irot. McCoun in his: Manifola and the tireat Northwest to be fit for the successful production of wheat (200,000,000 acres) is cultivated, producing twelve and one-half (12%) bushels per acre, the tonnage from the surply wheat alone will amount to (,000,000 tons annually, and it must not be forgotten by New Yorkers that a very large percentage of this traffic will come to tidewater, as the country west of Chicago will produce its own supply of wheat. When three-tenths (or 60,000,000 tons and supply of wheat. When three-tenths (or 60,000,000 tons are occupied and cultivates the capacity of our present canals would be inadequate to transport the surplus. With continental union consummated, the wheat lands of the Canadian northwest will be rapidly taken up and cultivated, thereby adding immensely to the weatth of the continent, in which increase our Canadian cousins will share.

A shipowner of large experience informs me that with a twenty-one-foot channel in the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, wheat can be transported from Dukuth to Liverpoot, flavre, or Antwern for ten cants per bushel. It this statement is correct the possibilities of development of the continent west of lake Superior are almost boundless. A corresponding rate per tan for animals and their produce's will orien to our preducers in Europe an callinated market for their surp us and will adenormously to the Prosperity of the agriculturists of the continent. The construction of the three canals in our own territory will save per tan for animals and their produce's formal market for their surp us and will adenormously to the Prosperity of the agriculturists of the continent. The construction of the same tennage by lakes and ca

control of an alien flag. The Canadian Government is now constructing a ship canal at the Sault. Nie. Marie in Canadian territory, and this Government is building a larger canal at the same point than the one now in use. The construction of the canal around Niagara Falls and the two canalis suggested through Canadian territory will be needed to relieve the pressure upon the Welland and St. Lawrence/canals, even if onlarged, as proposed, at an early day.

In New York city is to maintain her commercial supremacy, she must see to it that deepen and canalis are constructed from Albany to the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario and around Niagara Falls.

It will be observed that by the construction of a deep-sea canal from Albany to Oswago, say one hundred and fifty mice, one around Niagara Falls of twenty miles, and one of one hundred and fifty mice, one around Niagara Falls of twenty miles, and one of one hundred and fifty mice, one around Niagara Falls of twenty miles, and one of one of a deep-sea canal to the St. Lawrence from Albany and the deepening of the Ottawa Hiver canals and the construction of a reliway from the head of navigation upon the Ottawa River to James Bay, still another route could be opened to that great inland sea.

The construction of the proposed canala from Albany to the St. Lawrence from Albany and the great inland sea.

The construction of the proposed canala from Albany are restricted in the first of the Canadian canals and the construction of the continent. The improvement of the continent are the improvement of the continent and income and controlled by the Canadian people. The completion of the starter and swithin our own territory will transfer a very large recentage of the export and import trade of Montreal to New York, increase the exoding of the condinent of the enormous natural resources of the vest territory news await the development of the enormous natural resources of the whole continent and in constructing such means for transportation as its marvellous development will de

BROOKLYN, March 21.

## CLEVELAND AND WASHINGTON. The Example of the Eider Followed by the Younger.

WASHINGTON, March 24. - Not a little consure has been declared against President Cleveland for letting the Democratic-Senators understand that he is not pleased with them for virtually packing certain committees of that body, notably the Committee on Finance. against the avowed policy of his Administration. Persons and newspapers have gone so far as to severely arraign him for attempting to overawe the Senate and drive that body whereas President Cleveland has been in the line of the highest precedent in our history in frankly telling Senators he is not pleased with

In the early days of his first Administration George Washington went himself to the Senate to make known his wishes; and when they were not granted by the Senate, he manifested in an unmistakable manner his displeasure.

This may be new to some, but it is written who took a leading part in proceedings that displeased Washington. It is to be observed that next day that great man invited the aforesaid offending Senator to dine with him. Possibly, had there been a vacancy in that of-fice at the moment, he would have appointed his nephew to be Minister to Denmark. From a book entitled "Journal of William

Maclay, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-1791," the following quotations are made and statements condensed. Senator Maclay was Senator for two years and Robert Morris for six years, the first under the Constitution: "Aug. 22. Saturday.-Senate met and went

on the Coasting bill. The doorkeeper soon told us of the arrival of the President. The President was introduced and took the Vice-President's chair. He rose and told us bluntly It is well known that the unjust and illegitimate competition of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways is felt even as far south as the Southern Pacific Railway.

The competition from the canals proposed to be constructed and the deepening of the Weiland and St. Lawrence canals so as to admit of the passage of vessels drawing nineteen and one-half (19%) feet of water would surely force a reduction of at least two mills per ton per mile upon the average tonnage carried one mile, and if so, ten years' savings in railway freight charges upon the present decade will construct the canals proposed, and deepen the Weiland and St. Lawrence canals as suggested. Can may one estimate the saving in 1920 without being charged with being visionary? That my readers may judge for themselves as to the past:

In 1870 35,598,651 tons of freight was moved by the railways of this country, in 1880 93, 732,934 tons was carried, and in 1890 202, 1830 tons. It will be seen that the freight moved in 1900 will not be much less than 700,000,000 tons.

It will be observed that railway freight the was delayed and could not be usiness, and yet the was delayed and could not be usiness, and yet the was delayed and could not be usiness, and yet that was realized that was realized in 1890 over 1890 is realized that was realized in 1890 over 1890, the freight was moved in 1900 will not be much less than 700,000,000 tons. that he had called on us for our advice and could not have taken offence at anything I said. As I sat down," he continues, the President of the Utilted Extacs started up in a violent pet: 'This defeats every nurpose of my coming here,' were the first words he said. He then went on to say that he had brought his Secretary of War with him to give every necessary information about the usiness, and yet he was delayed and could not go on with the matter. He cooled, however, by degrees, 's' he rose a second time, and said he had no objection to postponement until Monday at 10 o'clock. By the looks of the benate this seemed to be agreed to. A pause for a timeensued. We waited for him to withdraw. He did so with a disconfented air. Had it been any other man than the man whom I wish to regard as the first character in the world, I would have said, with sollen dignity. 'I cannot now be mistaken. The President wishes to tread on the nocks of the Senate. 's' He wishes us to see with the eyes and hear with the ears of his Secretary only. The Secretary to advance the premises, the President to draw conclusions and to bear down our deliberations with his personal authority and presence. form only will be left us. This will not do with Americans. But let the matter work; it will soon cure itself.'

Here ended the matter. In show Washington's practice of repairing to the Senate, there taking the Vice-President's seat while the Senate did business on matters of special interest to him—the next say's entry by the l'ennsylvanian in his 'Journal' is quoted from:

Aug. 4. Monjay.—The Senate met. The

ner most pleasing to him—the next day's entry by the l'ensylvanian in his "Journal" is quoted from:

Ang 4, Monday.—The Senate met. The President of the United States took his seat and the business began. The President wors a different aspect from what he did Saturday, he was placid and serone, and manifested a spirit of accommodation; declared his consent that his questions should be amonded.

Just as the Senate had fairly entered on business. I was called out by the doorkeeper to speak to took Humppriest. It was to invite me to dinner with the President on Thursday next at 4 o clock. I really was surprised at the invitation. It will be my duty to go. However, I will make no inferences whatever. I am convinced all the dinners he can now give, or ever could, will make no inference in my conduct. Perhaps he knew not of my being in town; pechaps he has changed his mind of me. I was long enough in town, however, before my going home. It is a thing, of course, and of no consequence, nor shall it have any with me."

Of Executive patronage in those days there was little. Senator Maclay clearly indicates that the instation to dinner was intended as an act of conciliation. It is a national suggestion. Did Mr. steveland desire to canciliate a Senator or win him over to his objects he would not to content to meraly invite him to dinner. Lut begin by giving him a good office.

## The Haughty Porter Taken Bown.

The Haughty Porter Takes Bown.

Promite's Late filte-Present.

Houston, Tay., March 7.—For once in my life I saw the sleeping car porter nonplussed, and very bailty at that. It was on the doubton and Texas Central Hairoad a few days ago. When at the little town of Richardson, on the upper and of the line, two ladies boarded the train and by some mistake were ushered into the Pullman ear. That they were ladies their neat and quiet appared, with their modest, refined faces, clearly showed, though their old-finalioned, mexpensive, indeed cheap style of dress indicated that they were in indigent elemantances. My lord in the brass buttons salled up to them, and finding our the mistake that led to their being in that car instead of the day coach, began to show off his majestic powers of insolence.

He did not observe a gentleman who had bearded the train at the same station, and who stood quiedly observing the scene from the door of the car. This gentleman now advanced saying. Bo sealed, ladie, until we reach the next fown, when you can easily enter the other car. Then beckening to the conductor, he added. Stop the train. In Here, Captain, asked the conductor. Yes, here. There was a pull of the bell rope, the train stopped, and the porter was gently assisted out of the car, thence onto the bald crairie, when the daptain said to him. Now, was you are no longer in our employ.

There was a shower of expostulations, pleas for pardon and a shake or two of the first at the fast vanishing train, but it vanished for all that, leaving him to study fifteen pages, each a mile long, in a nook entitled. Never Judge by Appearances. The gentleman who had set him the lesson was Capt, F., a high official of the road.

MR. ROOSEFELT AMONG THE RED MEN.

Some Novel Views of How They Are Getting On in the Paths of Civilla Washington, March 24.—The Indian Rights Association has put into pamphlet form Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's report of his trip last year in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. about 0,000 Indians and half-breeds, three Indian Judges employed at \$10 a month each. and sixty-five Indian police at the same salary, including four officers at \$15 each:

The cases that come before the Judges are usually for steating women and horses. When I was at the reservation there were but two people in the guard house; one for having been drunk and disorderly in the present ence of the agent, and the other, himself an Indian policeman, concerning whem I was informed that be "threw his wife away on the drum at the Omaha dance." I did not exactly know what this meant, but found out later that the Omaha danees, which are held in the circular, comical Omaha lodges, are coung to with great tenacity by the old heathen party, and that at them the dancers will some times "throw away" everythine they have got, exactly as occasionally a rich man will make a "give-away feast." giving away in one day the accumulations of years. This is a very bad custom and a great check to the progress of the Indians. Often when they get to dancing the Omeha dance they not only give away their goods but they divorce their wives. The present agent has as far as possible minimized the number of these Omaha dances that could be given.

Mr. Roosevelt says that the assistant farmers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and carpenters should be Indians. Agent Brown buys beef of the Indians; they own about 10,000 cattle and 12,000 horses; last year they supplied 800,-000 pounds of beef to the Government, and this year may supply 2,000,000 pounds. All over the reservation are herds guarded by Indians, often boys. About four-fifths of the Indians try to farm, some making little of it, while others have well-tilled ground, good wire fences, good crops, and well-kept houses. Mr. Roosevelt became satisfied that the attacks on the half-breeds and squaw men, as classes, are not justified:

When they are bad they are worse than the Indiana. because they are better educated and more capable; but this is simply to say that they have advanced further on the road of capacity, whether for good or for evil. Many of the missionaries and achool teachers complained to me bitterly that the children of the educated Indians and of the half-breeds were worse than the little wild Indians, and would occasionally. as a climax, say that they were as bad as white children. What the teacher or missionary really ob-jected to was the fact that the Indian was becoming more and more like the white man, and was therefore less docile.

Two stores are on the reservation, owned by Indians and managed by them much like other frontier storer, with similar goods. The storekeepers told Mr. Roosevelt that the Indians had not yet begun eating many canned goods, excepting tomatoes, of which they were very fond. He found that the mortality among Indian children of pure blood was much greater than among the half-breeds, who bring up to maturity larger families, probably from paying greater attention to hygenic laws.

up to maturity larger families, probably from paying greater attention to hygenic laws.

There are a great many squaw men on the reservation, and I was much impressed by the fact that even when a weite man was a pretty worthess fellow, it was of the utmost possible advantage to an educated or parinily educated Indian woman to marry him ratter than to marry a good blanket indian not her own race. In but few cases did I see instances where graduates of the best schools had gone back after marry him ratter than to marry a good blanket indian and itself and in the work in the wolly impossible to retain the ways of orcitization if they marry a blanket indian and itself with him in a leper. The white man is sore to have a nouse with two or three products and is always at the drenn eccent and till even the man it is sore to have a nouse with two or three thous great her a chance to keep to the attended she has reached, and to have her chalten excent and till even the man reached, if she marries a had breed or an educated indian, who is himself trying to follow the whote man's road and support himself in decency, she is just as well off. The mixed bloods who are part Indian and part white, have an enormous advantage over the mixed bloods of negro and white anceatry, in that they have comparatively little race prejudice to combat. Throughout the West there are many leading citizens who have Indian blood in their veins, and when hair-breeds or quarter-breeds live among white said castoms there is very little prejudice indeed against them, in most cases none at all. The hair-breed cowbeys on no yranch, for instance, are always treated exactly like wintes, whereas a sharp line of distinction is invariably drawn against mulations or negroes. Very many of the mixed bloods show to the full as much above rises to high social and even joultical position in invariably drawn against mulations or negroes. Very many of the mixed bloods allow to the full as much above rises to high social and even joultical position in invariably dr

have risen to high social and even political position in his own state.

Mr. Roosevelt went on his trin prejudiced against Carlisle, Hampton, and other non-reservation schools, but found, to his surprise, that about two-thirds of the returned publis w-re' doing from fairly to excellently," while only one-third had "sunk back to the level of the ordinary Indians." He thinks that even a smaller ratio of improvement would pay for the trouble and outlay. But he became convinced that a mistake is made in aiming at too high an education. The boys should be faught to farm, and in the way that they will have to farm on the reservations. Only a limited number can find work on the reservations at the mechanical trades they learn. And if it is hard to bring an Indian boy up to work which he cannot find to do on the reservation and then turn him back to laze away his life on Government rations in a tepee, harder still is it for the girls.

Of course, the best thing for them to do is to marry

laze away his life on Covernment rations in a tepee, harder still is it for the girls.

Of course, the best thing for them to do is to marry advanced indians, haif-treeds, or whites. There is a good deat of compount on the azencies that these returned indian schoolgrie, atthough not educated to the degree that would make them competent to fill the positions of teachers, the positions which they are especially anxious to fill have been educated so make it on make them discontented with doing housewerk and, indeed, the teeling was general that they were not trained to do good housework, as it has to be done under the limitations of life on a reservation. The feeling seemed to be that in the big sciniois they were taught to work in a mass and with exceptional activities, and that hey became discouraged at ourse these. Care about be taken of excepted the appliances in the schools to the point of making the limitans undit to grappie with the ruder and homelier ways to which they insist descend when they are sent away.

Perhaps the point on which Mr. Roosevelt must in-lists is that although the Indian when semi-civilized seems to some excellent missionardes and agents to be spoiled, so that they are dicheardred about him, he is really going through an indispensable stage toward betterment. He may necember less tractable and agreeable to get along with, but the Government is supposed to be looking after the welfstre of the rud men and not the comfort of its agents. The truest service to the Indians is to keep withdrawing Government ald and helping them to support themselves. And as soon as they can do this "we must turn them loose, hardening our hearts to the fact that many will sink exactive as many will swim. Some of the Indian school teachers, elegyment, and Judges whom I saw were good fellows in every way, nearly as good as whites."

At the Cheyenne River agency Mr. Roosewith meetings thousands of dollars were contributed for various missionary and church purposes. The Orage Indians are read to be richer than any

the use of money. Mr. Roosevel's philosophy. however, brought thin to a happier conclusion. In the whole, I thought the Indians better off than any I had seen yet, and better able to take care of themselve. The two tribes have entirely different characteristics. The Winnebago women are very immorat, and the Omaha women are almost all entirely virtuous; most of the Winnebago londinas are heathers, the Ginahas are not. On the other hand, the Winnebagos wors much harder and are willing to work for wages. In their homes and home life they are still mutrly ludians. More highly a poken among these ludians that among any I had yet come across, and the houses of the Omahas, instead of help hult for them by the dovernment, have been built by themselves out of the money they have made from their farms and very more and eight with the series of the money they have made from their farms and very more and their farms that it will be a series of the money they in the end shift for themselves, and that warn first turned loose a period of decay is sure to each in as the produced of a period of decay is sure to each in as the produced of a period of decay is sure to each in as the produced of their immigrant neighbors, the Bohomiaus; but the Santees are 'vonal, ignorant voters, and then gent can still throw them pretry much as he wishes." The Fiandreaus are said to be the most advanced of all the Indians, are voters and togin to speak English even among themselves. The Yandreaus are said to be the most advanced of all the Indians, are voters and togin to speak English even among themselves. The Yandreaus are said to be the most advanced of all the Indians, are voters and togin to speak English even among themselves. The Yandreaus are said to be the most advanced of all the Indians, are voters and togin to speak English even among themselves. The Yandreaus are said to be the most advanced of all the Indians, are voters and togin to speak English even among themselves the children are in school. This rehearsed their grievances to

velf, but found an unsympathetic listener:
The one thing to be impressed upon the average Indian is that he is not being wronged now, and that he has done just as much wrong as he has received in the past, and that he ought not folious back at that at all, and that showe all things he must work, just as a white man does. One of the most perticulous things that can be done is to pet too much the Indians that make good progress, and this is the thing that Eastern sentimentalists are very spit to do.

Taken altogether, this report has a charm of originality in ideas and freshness in expression that makes it an agreeable novelty among documents on the Indian question.

A NEW OUTDOOR SPORT. Description of a Game Said to be Superior to Football or Baseball,

Football billiards is the name of a recently invented game which the originator fondly hopes will take the place of football, baseball, cricket, and various other outdoor sports. It is set forth that the new game will combine all the scientific and exciting features of the other games, and at the same time be entirely free from the elements of brutality and danger that mar those pastimes. As in baseball, there are nine men on each side, and each player is provided with a rubber ball six inches in diameter, very elastic and weighing about half s pound. The balls used by one team are black and the other white. The players are

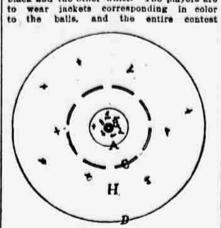


DIAGRAM OF THE PIELD.

hinges on kicking the balls with heavy, squaretoed shoes. Touching the ball with the hand is not allowed. The game is played on a circular piece of ground about 300 feet in diame ter. One hundred feet from the outer boundary of the circle, which in the diagram is marked D, is a fence, C. in which there are ary of the circle, which in the diagram is marked D, is a fence, C, in which there are eight openings, and the play is begun by one of the white players, who are massed in the small circular space in the centre, kicking his white ball through one of the eight openings in fence C and into the outer field marked H.

The object of the player with the white ball is by successive kicks to force the ball around the entire field H, and then back through the same opening in fence C, from which it originally came out. The black dots in field H represent the opposing players in black, and the instant a white ball shoots through an opening, it is the aim of the opposing black players to so kick the black balls as to collide with the white one, and in case of success the white player is declared out.

The black players, however, are not allowed to interfere with the white one, and in case of success the white player is declared out.

The black players, however, are not allowed to interfere with the white one, and in case of success the white player is declared out.

A violation of that rule constitutes a foul and gives a run to the white player. When one white player has scored a run or been put out, another one makes the effort, and so on until all nine men have tried, when the white playeres go to the field and the blacks get inside the fence and try for runs. Nine complete innings constitute a game.

The fences around the field are of smooth board three feet in height. The fielders do not know from which opening a ball is likely to emerge, and therefore they must be on the alert all around the circle. None of the gates must be blocked by balls of the fielding side.

A runner may at any time stop to rest or reconnoire by placing his foot on the ball and calling out "rest," but only three rests shall be allowed to one player during his run.

WHY BLAINE RESIGNED.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-A gentleman who asserts he cannot be mistaken explains the circumstances under which Mr. Diaine resigned from President Harrison's Cabinet as follows: It was during the days when the Canadian gestlemen, acting as if by authority, appeared in Washington to talk over the question of reciprocity, preliminary to an arrangement of some kind between Canada and the United States. A meeting took place, Mr. Biaine, the Canadian gentlemen, and John W. Foster being the only ones present. In the course of the conversation Mr. Blaine, in reply to a question put by one of the Canadians, made a statement as to what would be the course of this country in a certain event. This statement was of prime importance, and it was made with particular deliberation and distinctness by Mr. Blaine. When he had finished, Mr. Foster spoke up and said: "Such is not the view of the President" (or Administration). Whereupen Mr. Blaine said with emphasis: "I think I am able to say what this dejartment will do on this or any other question." Within the same hour Mr. Blaine, without consulting or saying a word to any one, not even one member of his family, sent to President Harrison the note, written in the fewest words, resigning the office of Secretary of State, without a word of explanation or a moment's delay in his departure.

There was an explanation, however, and this the gentleman referred to gives on unmistakable authority. Mr. Blaine lad for some time been convinced that Mr. Foster had been placed in the Department of State to observe and make known to President Harrison what was going on there, particularly what were Mr. Blaine's course and intentions, in which the President had become greatly interested in more than one respect. Mr. Blaine's outspoken words at the time and subsequently refer to Mr. Foster in the department in language much more emphatic than this.

When Mr. Blaine wrote his resignation, it was with no thought of the nemination, then not far off. His resignation was wholly because of the embarrassments that had come to surround him as the head of the department and in the Cabinet, resulting from Mr. Foster's presence by the act of President Harrison. Canadian gentlemen, acting as if by authority. appeared in Washington to talk over the ques-

THE POI EATER'S PROGRESS. Acquiring a Taste for the National Dainty of Hawail.

From the San Francisco Call.

At your first meal you inquire hungrily for poi, and there is brought you a little wooden bowl or calabash containing a queer-looking grayish, sticky compound, resembling paper-hanger's paste. You regard it askance, and ask for a spoon, but are told it is to be eaten with the fingers.

"Why, no one could take that stuff up in their fingers!" you gasp.

"Oh, yes, just see," and into a companion calabash your instructor dips two fingers, and with a twirl, only acquired by long practice, withdraws them loaded with the compound, which is at once transferred to his mouth and swallowed, his countenance assuming meanime an expression of beatified epicurennism. You do not know what expression may have taken its abode upon your visage, but you know your principal sensation is one of simon-pure horror.

"Now, you try it," says Epicurus. Tentarively you thrust one fineer into the mess and

set the company of th

DELAWARE'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE. President Harrison Said to Mave Interfered The Life Tenure and the Moderate Pay of

WILMINGTON, March 25,-Charles B. Lore whom Gov. Rernolds has appointed Chief Justice of the State Courts, is the second appointed within a few weeks. He is one of the few available men who could afford to accept the office at the salary of \$3,000 a year and \$5 per dism for such time as official business calls him out of the county in which he has his home. Mr. Lore has long had a large practice and profit able business interests, so that he can easily sacrifice some thousands of income for the sake of judicial honors.

There was a somewhat startling movement

for Delaware in the effort to have William C.

Spruance, a Republican, named Chief Justice as a minority representative in the Judiciary. A petition urging the appointment of Mi Spruance was signed by Thomas F. Bayard, Lewis C. Vandegrift, Levi C. Bird, Edward G. Bradford, Benjamin Nields, and many Iewis C. Vandegrift, Levi C. Bird, Edward G. Bradford, Benjamin Nields, and many younger men. Of those named Mr. Bayard and Mr. Vandegrift are the only Democrats. The signers, however, include lawyers who do at least a majority of the business before the Delaware courts. Mr. Spruance, though not so well off as Mr. Lore, could have taken the office of Chief Justice without subjecting himself to pecuniary embarrassment.

The life tenure judicial system, imbedded in the seemingly unchangeable Constitution of Delaware, has given the State no end of trouble for at least lifteen years, as there has been no single year in that whole time when at least one member of the har was not incapacitated from age. Judge Wootten died seven or eight years ago after forty years service, and one of the Judges recently asked to resign by the Legislature was appointed in 1855, while the other had passed the ago of 80. Judge Rohinson, appointed Chief Justice to succeed Judge Comegys, was under 50 and a man who seemed good for twenty years service when he died within the month of his appointment.

One interesting result of the life tenure in the Belaware-Judiciary has been to surround the bench with a sort of awe. Young men came to the bar to practise before men who had been on the bench longer than the lives of half of the lawyers practising before them. The older Judges ruled the court as if it were a school, and lectured eved eminent lawyers as though they were school boys. The Judges long outlived the men who had known them. The older Judges ruled the court as if it were a school, and lectured eved eminent lawyers as though they were school boys. The Judges long outlived the men who had known them. The older Judges ruled the court as if it were a school, and lectured eved eminent lawyers as though they were school boys. The Judges long outlived the men who had known them. The older Judges ruled the court as if it were a school, and lectured eved eminent lawyers as though they were school boys. The Judges long outlived the men who h

JERSEY LIGHTNING. Some of the Novel and Peculiar Effects of Brinking Applejack,

From the Philadelphia Times.

Some of the Novel and Peculiar Exects of Brinking Appirjack.

From the Philodisphia Times.

Middle M

and hurrah for "Gineral Jackson" and other back numbers. This hast statement shows that juvenile jack has political qualities. Indeed it has, Years ago, when this section and the country below were sparsely settled, jack taked.

Whon it was desired to hold a political meating in those days the trouble was to attract the votors scattered through the woods, but an elefectual method of doing this was devised. It is became customary to place a barrel of applegack at some good cross-roads and leave it there. Hours afterward the politicians would come and find a crowd of voters drinking. It is the statement of the politicians would come and find a crowd of voters drinking. The politician was a statement of the lavoric candidate. But the wood until nearly all were ready to drink or die for the lavoric candidate. But that was in the good old days. These times mighty little lack is given awar, even at political meetings.

The magnifying whiskey at the Middletown hanquet magnified each drinker in his own eyes until he thought he was the biggest and bravest man in the entire outfly and wasted to prove it by cleaning out the house. Then to find the next morning, when I unfolded myself off the chair back that was only a dod rotted whiskey-socked dwarf. Oh wanted to week, felt so takes do want in the waster only has a newton but an entirely different effect, it affects only the appearance of money, making a dime look large enough to treat four friends. That invalved the server in the find and in the house is the house the provided which was the highest with it one leels the next morning as though he had swallowed a red ray. Then, too, its petrifying effects when used not he highest what leed to "art days" in some sections of the county, particularly in Eatontown township, where in some barrooms exhibits of strikings leveling in the large what leed to "art days" in some sections of the county perfect and what leed to "art days" in some sections of the county leveling the large what leed to "art days" in some sections of the c

To Those Contemplating Saicide-Ben't, To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sire Your paper, holding a leading position among the great educators of the masses, will possibly not refuse to listen to a plea in favor of a neednot refuse to listen to a plea in favor of a needed reform. Let The Sun's bugle call awaken from slumbering indifference our people whose moral eye seems closed to the awful frequency of suicide. Many of those whose only text book—I had almost said whose Gospel—is the newspaper, might be deterred from taking their own lives if these text books taught them that s-u-i-c-i-d-e spells murder. for ."Thou shalt not kill" applies to self as

LETTERS ON VARIOUS TREMES.

for "Thou shalt not kill" applies D self as well as to others. Did they realize the true death of the crime against God, against humanity, and against the State, they might pause before the act.

Poor, despairing creatures need a word to help them, "a word in soason." The moment is the mother of ages." Let The Sux supply the word and set one more lesson for the day stask. Napoleen has truly said that "there is as much true courage in enduring with constancy the pains of the soul as in remaining steadlast on the ramparts of a fortress. To abandon oneself to chargin without resistance, to kill oneself in order to get rid of it, is to quit the fleid of battle before having conquered. We must remember that "Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is goddike."

Will The Sux blow the bugle call to manly resistance and heroic endurance, and help cowards to become heroes? M. A. McT.

New York, March 23.

The Sun as a Sacree Compeller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos of a recent "Sunbeam," I wish to say that if there is one thing I like more than another it is a good sneeze, and it has been my custom is a good sneeze, and it has been my custom for years, at any time I had an inclination to sneeze but could not, to run to a window through which the sun was shining directly and look straight at it. Very rarely has it falled to produce the desired effect. I do not remember when I first discovered this, but it was certainly by accident, as I never heard any one speak of it until I saw the "Sunbeam." It would be interesting to know the reason for the effect produced. Can any one explain it? Of course it is very simple.

New York, March 23.

B. F. H.

No Hebrew Spoken in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Periodically we read of this person or that being "particularly well fitted" for some place beauso he can understand and converse in Hebrew, and there are thousands who believe that a portion of New York's population uses the Hebrew language as a means of communication. An article in to-day's paper on the subject of the free lectures on cholers, says: "They (the lectures) will be delivered in Ger-

"Tney (the lectures) will be delivered in German, Hebrew, Italian, and English." The Surbas corrected so many popular errors as to the Jews that I think it should give the true meaning of the "Hebrew" in this instance.

These lectures will not be delivered in Hebrew because I doubt the ability of the lecturer to speak Hebrew, and it he could, I am sure no one would understand him.

What is commonly termed Hebrew is a jargon made up of German, Hebrew phrases, and words which are used wherever you find the uneducated Jow, and in some instances a sprinkling of Polish. Russian, or some other Slavenic forgue. It is the same language which is employed on the stage of the theatres which is employed on the stage of the theatres where the play fells are printed in Hebrew characters—but the Hebrew letters are comployed only to spell, phonetically, German words—and such German too as would make Gothe or Heine discown their mother tongue. Any person who can understand the German as it is snoken by Samuel of Posen, by those who, when talking English, say "stoor" for store. "shure" for shore, who speak of a "sewer inste" when they mean sour, will understand the Hebrew lectures. In the orthodox congregations the Hebrew service books are used, and the average worshipper could translate them about as readily as his Catholic neighbor can his Latin prayers, and there are no more Jews in New York who talk Hebrew than there are Catholics who speak Latin. The Hebrew was once upon a time the language of the Jews: that was when they were a nation. When they ceased to have a country—when they became, as they now are, French. Germans. English, American—they adopted the Janguage of the country when they reside as theirs, retaining the Hebrew for their prayers because it was in that language that they were a right and the language of the country when they reaide as theirs, retaining the Hebrew for their prayers because it was in that language that they were originally written; and in the Jewish religious service of to-day, be it in Alaska or at Cape Town, in a clandestine synagoue at Lisbon or in a Fifth avenue temnie, there are certain portions which are familiar to every israelite—the Hebrew prayers.

But converse, lecture, in the Hebrew language, there is no such thing here, and the would-be Hebrew scholars bear a close resemblance to the men who "control" certain classes about election time.

To the Epiron of the Sux-Siri So much error has been caused by serious and seemingly authoritative assertions in the daily press-assertions for which you are not in the least degree responsible—that I beg you will insert the following corrections. I do not ask this for the idle purpose of correcting for the sake of correcting, but with the holy purpose of preventing misconceptions which sometimes tend to break up family harmony. I do not ask it to use your columns for re-ligious discussion, for you would not permit that, but I do so in order to set before your readers the opinion Assertion No. 1—"That Intermarriage between Jew and Gentile is not prohibited," because, for example, Moses forbade intermarriage only with the proscribed nations of Ganaan. (See Exedus xxxiv., 16.) The reply to this is, that intermarriage with other than the Ganaanite nations is also cited as something to be condemned, as is seen in I Kings xt., 1, Esta ix., 1, where are mentioned Ammon, Moab, Egypt, and Edom.

They were not of the Cannanite nations cited.

From the Jewish standpoint, intermarriage with any people who ascribe divinity to any being except to iod alone, is prohibited. We are to be "separated" from other peoples (Lev. xxi., 24-25.) How can wabs "separated" if we intermarry? Assertion No. 2—"That we Hobrews are no longera nation." This is natly contradicted in Jeremiah, xxxi.,

15-36, where it says we are destined to be a nation "lorever."
Assertion No. 3-"That initilation into the Abrahamie

covenant (circumcision) is not necessary for prose-lytes," I will remark that we lichrews de-not desire and do not seek proselytes. We believe that a man can go to Heaven with-out being a Jew. But Jewish law does insist upon out being a lew. But Jewish law does insist upon the initiation referred to, and it is well that the contrary assertion should be excreted by chapter and verse. I need only quote Exodus xii, 46, where a man not initiated is even forbidden to join in the great national festival, which anunally estebrates the birth of our nation. How, then, can be be received as actually one of the nation without and initiation? I quote the little for that, is in the heads of some only from the Bible, for that is in the hands of your readers. Rabbinical law is even more preci-s. But ex tended discussion, especially from such a standpoint, about the only in the Jewish religious press. H. PERSIES MENDES.

Minister to Spanish and Portuguese Hebrows, New York

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The flag used by the Colonial Club is the one used by the thirteen original colonies from Jan. 1, 1776, to June 14, 1777, and the only one of the six hags borne in the war of the Reve-lution prior to the latter date which was ever Gaed in this city. It was devised by Washington prior to the Declaration of Independence, the thirteen arrives representing the thirteen colonies, the "union" being the one which had been used by England sines 1806

What is the Difference Between Wit and

If unter?

To the Entrop of the Sex-Sir: "Of humor good nature is the basis. Of wit the reverse quality is the motive, or effect." Thus philosophicos the Breeklyn Eng. tive, or effect." Thus philosophizes the Heavilya Eug's, as quoted in Tur Sun of March 20. A good dinner, them, ought to produce a vein of humor, and ill; prepared food should start in circulation a shining stream of dazzling wit. In other words, the difference between humor and wit may be measured by a dyspeptic and as supeptic state of the digestive organs. Lazarus must have been a wit, and Dives a man or a distinctly humorous turn or mind. Att of which is bosh and baiderdash the organisms of the intellect have no necessary relation to the digestive system or the moral obstaction is the digestive again or the moral obstaction is the digestive again or the moral obstaction is the digestive again or the moral obstaction is discontinuous does not how through the alimentary canalization does not how through the alimentary canalization and a wit is not of a certainty a man of an abandoused and a wit is not of a certainty a man of an abandoused the same mind. However we are the qualities of one and the same mind. However we are the pursue of the intellectual gifts of wit and humor. the same mind. How, then, can opposite the same mind. How, then, can opposite the same mind. How, then, can opposite the interimental moral characteristics be the bases of the interior lectual gifts of wit and humor?

I join with first say in calling for a succinct definition of the difference between these interesting pronerties of the human mind. It is suggested that the first he reserved to reject any and all quotations from B and Quasarobas, and Hert.

Sar March 22.